

To Correspondents.
B. Buck, Sullivan.—That club of twenty new subscribers is very acceptable, and lays us under further obligations. Why can't many others "go in" on the same plan? It is said to be "easy to take" by those who have tried it, and it makes our list look "high up." Rooms for 'em all!

Questions for the old Whig Junta.—Rascality leaked out—Infamous Schemes to defeat Gov. Whitcomb Detected.

The most desperate efforts ever known in political life have been made to defeat Gov. Whitcomb. His prudent management of the State expenses and his mastery and successful effort to redeem the people from a State debt, brought on them by the old Whig Junta, had given him such a warm place in the affections of the people that this miserable clique of political traders saw defeat staring them in the face. As a last hope, when they could not prevent citizens of all parties from volunteering to defend their country, these men, American born, but Mexican at heart, met in this city and determined, not to assist Whitcomb, but to slander him by a regularly arranged plan. This "regularly arranged plan" was carried out to its fullest possible extent, and its products have been seen—Agents were sent—A daily paper was started. These agents made and invented every variety of falsehood. These falsehoods were published as truths over the State, though known by many to be preconcerted falsehoods. Young men in need of money were told that they would not get it, "for Whitcomb managed that!" Attempts were made to get the volunteers to burn their best friend in effigy. But, instead of burning their Governor in effigy, they universally cheered him when he passed from tent to tent to acquire into their necessities. We knew of many of these things and knew also that an intelligent people would understand the base motives that produced them. And in this we were not disappointed. They were men who were said to have been mistreated by Governor Whitcomb—the officers of the Indiana volunteers, both Whigs and Democrats, of the highest moral character, did "most cheerfully" sign a written certificate, giving their "decided approbation" of his conduct throughout, and "that it had merited the preference bestowed upon it by officers of the regular army, when comparing it with that of other States."

This paper was signed by nearly every officer who had an opportunity to do so. This mass of unimpeachable testimony has given the lie so honestly and boldly to every one of the slanders of the old Junta, that they feel themselves detected, and in their fury have commenced the most unwarranted attacks upon even the brave Whig officers who signed this certificate. Hear the base insinuations of the Indiana Journal of the 22d inst. when speaking of Col. C. C. Nave, Surgeon D. S. Lane, Capt. S. Lasselle, J. W. McLane, D. W. Lewis, J. McDougal, D. Allen, N. Kimball, and Lieut. W. L. Brown, T. K. Lewis, J. V. Curtis, R. W. Jones and others honest and good Whig officers as any State can boast of. We say listen to the base insinuations of the Journal when speaking of these men of its own party for signing a paper stating that Governor Whitcomb's conduct met their "decided approbation."

These certificates may NOW approve it, when his management resulted in the advancement of their own personal aspirations; BUT, MANY OF THEM DID NOT APPROVE IT UNTIL THAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The above is the language of Defectors or some one of the editors of the State Journal. It is a charge of corruption deliberately and maliciously made upon the men above named. It was expected that these disappointed slanderers would abuse the high minded Democrats who signed that certificate of approval, but it was not supposed that they could have the heartlessness, in the frenzy of disappointment, to insinuate that "these certificates" had been signed "lying certificates, for the sake of a little promotion. Read the article above quoted or look at the original and ask if that is not the charge. The inference there given is, that all these men were "advanced" by his "management." How stands the fact. Col. Nave and Surgeon Lane were the only ones of those named who could have been benefited, for not one of the others was promoted except Capt. Lasselle and Lieut. Brown who were promoted in consequence of the resignation of Capt. Tipton. Yet this mouthpiece of the old Junta cannot even pass by the honest soldiers of its own political party, without stabbing at their good characters, while they are gone to fight for their country. The fact is, this certificate, signed as it was, by nearly every officer who had an opportunity to do so, is a certificate of approval, and it is a certificate of justice to a slandered man, has spiked the foul-mouthed artillery of the hiring part of the Junta's press.

We put five questions to the old Junta, and if it has a surviving friend, we call upon that friend to answer them.

1st. Was there an arrangement made when Marshall was here in June to send certain men to New Albany, to disaffect the soldiers with Governor Whitcomb? Answer that.

2nd. Were THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS raised by the Junta to publish a daily paper near the camp? Answer that.

3d. When Messrs. McDonald and Austin, two Whigs, had to go to a Democratic paper with certificates to prove their hired organ a liar, to shield their own characters, did you not regret the imprudent expenditure of your \$305? We answer that for you, you certainly did.

4th. Was it not humiliating to know that your hired organ owes the soundness of his hide and the safety of his press to the magnanimity and high bearing of the Adjutant General, who positively refused permission to outraged officers and soldiers to "cowhide him, and tear down his filthy lying press?" Yes, you feel a little humbled.

5th and lastly. Did you not feel sick at heart, when you saw the broad seal put on all your frauds by the certificates of the officers, wiping out all the falsehoods you had been so long preparing and circulating? Answer that.

MORE SLANDER ON IRISHMEN.—It does appear that certain whig editors had determined to make themselves infamous. The New Albany Bulletin takes every occasion to slander Irishmen; and in noticing a deserter says that he is an "Irishman, . . . very talkative and impudent, a great boaster and bragger." This soft soaping nativism is perfectly characteristic of whiggery, and shows how ready it is to unite with any faction to get hold of the loves and fishes.

The Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday. INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 25, 1846. [Volume VI: Number 6.]

Odd Fellows.

The celebration of this society which took place on Tuesday last was respectable, there being about 100 members in the procession. The services at the 2d Presbyterian Church were interesting. They consisted of I. A. Voluntary, by the Choir; II. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Beecher; III. Hymn; IV. Address by Dr. J. B. McFarland of Lafayette; V. Ode; VI. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Myers. The leading idea of the Address was the exemplification of the utility of associated effort, for the purpose of in some degree relieving the misfortunes to which all are liable, and for which society makes very inadequate provision. This was enforced very happily by the Orator. There was a tone of honest sincerity, and commendable modesty of pretension, pervading the whole, that must have satisfied the audience of the purity of principle and benevolence of purpose, not only of the speaker, but of the Order which he represented. There was none of that poetry, or we should say perhaps, bombast, which so frequently are the distinguishing features of such addresses; but a plain and practical enforcement of the great duties of universal benevolence and charity, and a development of the capabilities of this Order to carry them into effect. It is a difficult thing for an orator to find anything new to say upon these subjects in the abstract; and when, as in this instance we happen to know to be the case, the speaker had but a day or two for preparation, we have a right to anticipate but little. Mr. McFarland therefore is entitled to the greater praise that he was enabled to give general satisfaction. The prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Beecher was appropriate, just what it should have been; the odes were excellent, and were most admirably sung by the Choir; and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Myers was feelingly pronounced. After the service at the church, the Order again formed in procession, and proceeded to dinner. This was given at the eastern market-house, which was tastefully fitted up and decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the E. Methodist charge, under whose direction also, the dinner was provided and prepared. As a general thing, we consider public dinners as public bores; but this formed an exception to the rule. Every thing was done in the very best style; and if there was a single fault about it, it was the great superabundance of viands. The blessing at the table was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Smith. Dinner over, the Order returned to their lodge-room, highly gratified that not the slightest incident dependent on human agency occurred to mar the happiness of the occasion.

Keep it before the People.

That Jos. G. Marshall voted against reducing the pay of the members of the Legislature from three to two dollars a day.

And tell them that he voted against reducing the salaries of officers.

Tell them that Marshall voted against reducing the number of petit jurors to be summoned each week in certain counties, from 24 to 12. This, and his reporting against summoning jurors from by-standers, which would have made a saving of over twenty-five thousand dollars a year to the State.

Keep it before them, that Marshall acknowledges in his circular that he lives in the fine house built by Beckwith with money plundered from the State, and that Marshall was Beckwith's counsel. Though he may have done his duty to his client as a lawyer, remember how the State was swindled. The people have it to pay.

When the Fountain volunteers departed for the Mexican war, Rev. Mr. Reed, Methodist clergyman of that place, by request, we understand, delivered a valedictory address to the company. During the delivery of the address, when the audience were wrought up to the highest pitch, Rev. Mr. Reed, paused, then reached out his hand, and in a loud voice said: Farewell, my brothers! When twilight begins to draw her shades around you, and you commence kindling your camp-fires to prepare your evening meal, remember, Oh! remember, that your humble speaker is on his knees at a Throne of Grace, imploring our Almighty Father for your protection and success!

How different from our Whig friend and writer for the Journal, Rev. H. W. Beecher! He refused, when requested by his own party friends, the son of Ex-Gov. Wallace among the number. Why? The Tory sermons since, answer, according to some. We see, also, another reason, if not two. Perhaps our friend B. wishes to go to Congress; that may be one. Perhaps he may object to Gov. Whitcomb for being friendly to the Methodist church instead of Mr. B.'s. No matter. Mr. B. is a good preacher, and great on distillers, but is a greater politician, perhaps.

CONSISTENCY.—The Wash Express endeavors to create a prejudice against Mr. Henry, the democratic candidate for Senator from Vigo, Sullivan and Clay, because he was nominated by a convention of delegates from the three counties. He calls him the "caneus" candidate, &c. Wonder if a few individuals mostly residing at the capital of the State and members of the old Junta of federal Whigs, who nominated the federal whig candidate for Lt. Governor, do not come a little nearer a caneus? Whom do they represent but intriguing politicians! To whom are they responsible! None!!!

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Reverend Mr. Defrees, who took the money of A. W. Morris, (which he had advanced to swindle the honest people out of their property under his Fraud Bill,) at the point of the pistol, still prates about Gov. Whitcomb being a Methodist. Go on, neighbor. The first Monday in August will teach you a lesson, let it result as it may, which you will not soon forget.

Did not Joseph Marshall, the Whig candidate for Governor, concoct the plan of the Volunteer slanders? We have reasons to believe he did, in connection with the Royal Whig Junta, who desire again to get possession of the Auditor's Department, that Land Frauds may be watched. We forgot to mention that our neighbor of the Journal is the son-in-law of Hon. Morris Morris, late Auditor of State. We make the amends.

A fellow by the name of MYERS, supposed to be the same one who is the correspondent of the Brookville American, and whose moral communications have received the sanction of the Whig press generally, has deserted from the army. It appears that he robbed the government as well as his comrades. Wonder if he will "keep up" his correspondence?

The Wash Express copies the base deception of the Indiana Journal, relative to the duty on salt. The Express knows of course that it is as rascally a lie as ever was told, yet knowing this, it does not hesitate to publish it as a truth. This is Whiggery in full.

The Express is fishing for Abolition votes for Marshall, because it says he gave away some slaves left him. Why did he not set them free? Again: it is trying to make Whitcomb an abolitionist! What does it expect to gain by blowing hot and cold?

Supreme Nigger Court.

Diagonal vs. Oni-let. Error to Magistrate's Court. OLD COCK, J.

In a suit for debt for Physician's fee against the parent, for services, visits, and quinine, to daughter of said parent, the plaintiff must recover. The evidence adduced by def. that said minor daughter had been in the habit, by def.'s consent, of receiving and appropriating her wages to her own use and benefit, does not hold good, except in a case where a third party was concerned, viz: the employer who had so paid. *Quod hoc*: Justice is as equal between niggers as white men. Judgment reversed.

The Canal.

We congratulate the citizens of this city that the breach in the Canal, which occurred some four weeks ago, is about repaired. The poisonous effluvia arising from the stagnant pools and decaying vegetable matter, to which we have no doubt the health and lives of many citizens have been sacrificed, will soon be checked, and woe! healthfulness will resume the place of fatal bilious diseases.

Will Curtis please explain one thing to us! How do these people (meaning the people of Felicity, O.) remain happy, seeing almost every family takes the *Dollar Weekly Commercial*? The Bible says: "He that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."—*Louisville Democrat*.

By reading the "context," neighbor, you will find the sentence is supplied as follows: "He that increaseth knowledge in wickedness increaseth sorrow."—*Commercial*.

We don't see but that the *reply* should prevent any and every one not desirous of "increasing sorrow," from reading the *Commercial*. The amendment reads, "knowledge in wickedness;" and the police reports of the *Commercial* certainly "increaseth our knowledge in wickedness," and hence "increaseth our sorrow"—that Cincinnati is so wicked.

The editor of the Nashville Gazette is out on the inhabitants of that place for swearing. That's right. You live in a wicked country. Preach and pray.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

We say also, "that's right." We have tried to break a few of our guilty ones of the same habit, and have strong hopes of succeeding. But we don't wish the *Commercial* to think this a "wicked country" on that account. Why, man, we have more churches than any other place of its size in the country, and fewer babies without fathers, respectable at that.—Deny it, if you dare!

The following caustic cut is by the Goshen Democrat, and applies very well here; and we would add that while they are furnishing the pigs, that they throw in a few more dogs, the accompaniment of their vocal powers being so exceedingly pleasant to the sick, especially in the night.

"We forgot to mention that the principal object of fencing the square was to furnish conveniences for hitching horses. We notice the matter now, as we have lately seen several horses hitched at other places. A shade tree is also a good thing to hitch to—it furnishes shade as well as shade."

We suggest to our corporation, also, the propriety of furnishing destitute families with a sow and pigs at the public expense. Aside from the profit, the music is delightful."

—The people of Lexington, Ky., have passed a series of resolutions, censuring the Judge and Jury before whom the trial of Lafayette Shelby lately took place. The Judge and eight of the jurors were lauded in effigy, during the meeting, and a resolution was adopted that they should be taken down, marched round the streets of Lexington, and then be publicly burnt. All of which was accomplished in broad daylight. The murder perpetrated by Shelby, the particulars of which we published some time ago, was one of the most unprovoked and cold-blooded on record, and we do not wonder at the indignation of the people of Lexington, that such a wretch should escape punishment merely because he is a son of a Governor, and was defended by the Hon. Henry Clay.

BURIAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—The Arkansas Journal of the 16th, says:—"C. J. McNulty, of Ohio, of whom most of our readers have heard while Clerk of the House of Representatives of Congress, was buried at this place last Monday, by the volunteer company from Mount Vernon, Ohio, of which he was a private. He died on the steamboat Jamestown, last Sunday morning, some distance above Memphis, after a few hours' illness. It was a melancholy sight to see his comrades following him to his last resting place."

HARD WORK.—The New Albany Bulletin finds it hard work to back out from its false statements in relation to Gov. Whitcomb, and it does it with a very bad grace. But even this is better than the two-penny Evansville Journal, which publishes the corrections, of its falsehoods, but still swears it believes them. It will get cooled by the last of August.

—We do not publish F. Ellingwood's communication because we wish to endorse his sentiments, but merely for his accommodation. It was presented to the Journal in the first place, but refused a place in that paper, though the writer was a whig. All such articles we publish when requested, whether they suit our views or not.

PRETTY FAIR.—A Mr. Hall, who travelled lately through Indiana and Illinois, complains bitterly of the roads; not on account of their roughness, &c., but on account of the narrowness of the roads caused by the heavy crops pressing out of the fences. He came near being lost in consequence.

—The election of a whig Governor will raise the expenses of the State probably not less than forty thousand dollars yearly. The taxes, then, must necessarily be raised upwards of one half of their present rates. Are the people desirous of such a result? Not for a "deep diggers" governor, we think.

REMEMBER, That if Marshall is elected, the State expenses will go up again some forty thousand dollars a year. Marshall always opposed their reduction as made under Whitcomb's administration. Are the people willing to pay forty thousand dollars extra just for having a Governor with Whig politics?

DELPHI REPUBLICAN.—This is the title of an excellent Democratic paper, which supersedes the late Oracle. It is edited and published by J. R. HOBBS, Esq. We hope it will meet with the success it merits.

HURRA FOR THE BUTLER BILL! Says Jo Marshall on the Wash. He is now to go to the Wash and swear that he is a stronger friend to the Butler Bill than Whitcomb himself.

Why don't the corporation attend to the sidewalks in front of Levy's and Ramsay's shops? We suppose some of them pass that way occasionally.

Miss Charity Holmes has been arrested in New York, for stealing silver spoons from her mother. In this case, "Charity began at home," sure enough.

Promotions in the Army.

We copy below an excellent article from the *Albany Evening Journal*, on the subject of promoting privates in the Army to official grades as a reward of merit. A great deal has been said, and a good deal of demagoguism has been played off, on the proposition to raise the pay of the soldiers a dollar or two per month. This no doubt ought to be done. But it is of no consequence compared with the removal of the restrictions which compel a soldier, however deserving, forever to serve in the ranks. Yet nothing is said about this shameful injustice in Congress. "Power" and "influence" are arrayed entirely against the "rank and file;" they are in fact disfranchised, and do not excite the sympathies of even a single "demagogue." Could the wishes of a vast majority of the People be regarded, this system would be reformed instantly; but the Aristocracy of Officers has more influence with Congress than the people have, and thus the abominable system is perpetuated.

There is no other Government in the world whose practice so constantly confounds its theory, as that of America. We are forever in conflict with our precepts. We have proclaimed the right of Equality to the world, and a bright feature in our system. Honor and emolument, rank and rank, are theoretically to be obtained by merit; but the Government has become the most exalted citizen of the Republic. This, in some respects, is practically true; while in others it is a cruel mockery.

We refer now especially to the Army, where, unless some remedy is found, the system will continue to flourish. There are in every Regiment of our Army, Soldiers whose Education, Patriotism, and Gallantry is not inferior to what they are as citizens. They are the Government's property, and they are never to be separated from it. They are the Government's property, and they are never to be separated from it. They are the Government's property, and they are never to be separated from it.

European Governments, with whom War is a profession, steadily and the result of Military talent and merit wherever it is to be found. And that it is found most abundantly in the Ranks, where indomitable spirits congregate, is a secret known to all Governments but ours. Even England, with all her aristocracy, fails not to reward distinguished merit in the Private Soldier.

Napoleon, the World's exemplar, in War, as is well known, sought and found, in the ranks, those iron-fisted, flint-proof, and steel-resistant men of whom his noble Generals and Marshals were composed. It was his habit to reward, in some appropriate manner, those who, by signal services, had distinguished themselves. He was not content to reward them with a pension, or a title, or a peerage; he would bestow upon them a suitable companion would certainly be happy and make her happy. He is agreeable and polite, yet dignified when necessary—never trifling in conversation. He is naturally disposed to have peace with all men, and would go more than half way to preserve it. In sight of danger he is rather timid, being disposed to retreat, and in a general sense, he is in some difficulty, in war or conflict, his sense of justice, love of country, and devotedness to his friends and relatives call into exercise all the propelling powers of his soul, and he becomes the bold, intrepid general, determined upon "victory or death." Ordinarily he has not sufficient confidence in himself—a little too retiring, and too sensitive to what is said of him. He will distinguish himself by his own merits, rather than by assuming what he does not possess, for he is strictly honest and honorable. His moral qualities are highly developed, and he is capable of a purely moral character, under all circumstances.

His religious from principle, and never enthusiastic—uniform and circumspect in conduct—sympathizing deeply with the distressed, from whom he will not turn his hand, or refuse to be a friend to the friendless, and a succor to the oppressed.

His intellectual faculties are of a very high order, possessing more strength than activity. He has a very comprehensive mind, which takes general views of things, and easily comprehends complicated subjects. He has strong analytical powers and an excellent memory, and is able to retain in his mind, in originating plans and documents. He is a man of thought—is connected and protracted in his thoughts, and feelings. In his speaking and writings he is more deep than showy; his style is plain, practical, concise and forcible, well arranged, and to the point. He is well adapted to govern the State, for he can govern himself.

Messrs. G. A. & J. P. Chapman.—You will oblige Francis Ellingwood, of Hamilton county, by giving his notions concerning a few alterations in the constitution of the State of Indiana, for the purpose of improving our condition and economy, and to ally excitement.

I. That the Legislature shall meet once it three years and no oftener, only in case of emergency, by a call of the Governor.

II. That the Legislature shall not divorce. The constitution denies that power by the second article, but they assumed a right that does not belong to them.

III. That the fines that are collected for deficiencies of military duty, shall go to defray the expenses of the regiment where collected, and the fines collected for a breach of the civil law, shall be paid into the school funds in the township or district where collected.

IV. That those who contest elections, shall do it before the Legislature meets, before a judicial tribunal, and save a great expense to the State.

V. That the members that will not attend to their duty in one hour after their names are called, shall receive no pay for the first and second absence; and for the third, shall lose his seat in the house, (without liberty or a reasonable excuse.)

VI. That the Legislature shall not hire more than one hundred thousand dollars without a vote of the people; and they will sanction a loan, if they know it is for their advantage, and will pay it cheerfully.

VII. That the members of the Legislature shall not take the public money for private use—for newspapers, nor for any other use, for it is unconstitutional.

VIII. That the Governor, Lieut. Governor, not Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, nor civil officer, shall interfere with the public franchise; but shall be confined to their personal privileges; and if they supersede that right, they shall lose their office and never hold office in this State hereafter.

IX. That there shall not be established nor incorporated in this State any bank or banking company, nor moneyed institution, direct or indirect, but the State Bank and Branches.

X. That the number of members be reduced one third at least.

XI. That there shall be no assistant judges of the circuit courts—the president has to do all the business, and they are perfect drones and expense to the country for nothing.

XII. That the State officers be held to a strict accountability, and if they shall be held accountable, they shall lose their office, and be held accountable to the law, and be disfranchised, and shall not hold office of honor or profit in the State ever after.

XIII. That the pardoning power shall be given to the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court.

F. ELLINGWOOD.

Phrenological Description of Gov. Whitcomb.

BY PROF. H. F. SMITH, OF JEFFERSONVILLE.

He has a large sized brain, and a temperament which indicates great stability, uniformity and endurance—more strength than activity—more soundness than show.

His Phrenological development presents a marked predominance of some faculties over others; he has considerable versatility of talent, but is not "a universal genius;" has more of the special than of the general talent. His four leading traits of character are—first, integrity; second, firmness and perseverance; third, love of country; fourth, devoted friendship.

In manifesting these traits of character, there would be peculiarities as strongly marked, that they could not fail to be noticed. Whatever circumstances he might be placed in, or station in society he might occupy, he could not be swayed from what he conscientiously believed to be right. He would be slow in expressing his mind, and perhaps wait to hear the opinions of others, but he would take the course which he believed to be right, and firmly and perseveringly pursue it, even though in doing so he might sacrifice his own interest, and meet the reproach of his friends. This trait of character would be liable to lead into great errors and be unfavorably manifested under some circumstances, were it not that cautiousness is very prominent. He never gives his opinion any subject, nor his influence in support of any cause, till he has thoroughly examined all the facts and circumstances that can be brought to bear for and against it. He is conscientiously firm, but not willfully stubborn. His self-esteem is too small to dispose him to intrude his own opinions, or set himself up as a standard of right. Truth, developed by careful investigation, must be maintained; justice must be done. In seeking to effect this, every act of his exhibits more than an ordinary degree of humility.

His patriotic feelings are remarkably strong. They form a leading trait of character. He is naturally a lover of his country, and he would cheerfully sacrifice his own interest, the ease and comforts of home, and undergo great trials and hardships. He is by no means ambitious of distinction, but much of his apparent ambition arises from his love of country. By his large benevolence he is preserved from an aversion to foreign countries; but no sacrifice is too great that his own country may be preserved, its institutions maintained, and its laws obeyed. He loves the people dearly. His friendships are genuine; he never betrays the confidence that is placed in him, and will do much to promote the happiness of his friends. He is sometimes thought to be cold and indifferent to the wants of his friends; this however is merely apparent, and not real. His devotion in this respect is ardent; it is not modified by the presence or absence of his friends; under all circumstances he will act for their interest when he can do so consistently with his stronger feelings of justice.

He is slow in bestowing his confidence, but once bestowed, it is unwavering till betrayed, or the person renders himself unworthy: then he silently and forever drops him, without cherishing towards him feelings of revenge. He is quite social and domestic in his feelings, fond of home and of female society; remarkably well adapted to enjoy the married life, and with a suitable companion would certainly be happy and make her happy. He is agreeable and polite, yet dignified when necessary—never trifling in conversation. He is naturally disposed to have peace with all men, and would go more than half way to preserve it. In sight of danger he is rather timid, being disposed to retreat, and in a general sense, he is in some difficulty, in war or conflict, his sense of justice, love of country, and devotedness to his friends and relatives call into exercise all the propelling powers of his soul, and he becomes the bold, intrepid general, determined upon "victory or death." Ordinarily he has not sufficient confidence in himself—a little too retiring, and too sensitive to what is said of him. He will distinguish himself by his own merits, rather than by assuming what he does not possess, for he is strictly honest and honorable. His moral qualities are highly developed, and he is capable of a purely moral character, under all circumstances.

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F. ELLINGWOOD.

The St. Louis American of the 17th, has the following:

A Mr. Palmer from Indiana, and a Mr. Smith from Ohio, arrived in this city last evening, direct from Oregon. These gentlemen, with fifteen others, left Oregon City on the 5th of March, and the Wallawalla river on the 14th of April. This settlement is represented as being in a very flourishing condition, and enjoying the confidence and friendship of the Indians.

Oregon City contains about eight hundred inhabitants. A railroad is contemplated about the Wallawalla Falls. The territory contains about seven thousand inhabitants who are all prospering in their various pursuits. The intercourse between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Americans is represented as being very friendly and harmonious, although some anxiety existed in regard to the boundary of the territory. The country north of the Columbia is said, by these gentlemen, to be better than has been represented, and is a good wheat country.

This party pursued the usual route home. Mr. Smith gives a sad account of the St. Joseph's Co., under the control of a stupid, self-willed fellow, named Meek. The company lost their way—encountered great hardships from hunger, fatigue and sickness—by which they lost seventy-five of their number. The survivors were disposed to be troublesome, and they would be unable to move his army and stores, and with them he will probably send his supplies up the river, and put the troops in motion without loss of time. There is nothing further from the army by this arrival. The *Galveston News* of the 7th says:

The last accounts represent Carrizal on San Fernando, 30 miles above Matamoros, with 200 men and 800 horses. He was there on the 10th inst. He was at Camargo, overhauling and examining all he met, and concerning the archives and public property everywhere. Canales is said to have had interviews with the Alcaldes of Reynosa and Camargo, who have agreed upon a declaration of independence. General Torrealba and Jurique are in Monterey. Amadisa is in San Luis Potosi. Mejia is with the account of the army, in which sickness prevails, and Arista is at his headquarters, declining to obey the orders requiring him to go to the city of Mexico.

From the "Republic of the Rio Grande." MATAMOROS.—Our town is becoming daily more Americanized, and the old citizens are showing much desire to assimilate with the new comers. The greater part of that shyness and lukewarmness which was wont to characterize them, has given place to familiarity and amity, and they talk together, eat together, and laugh together, as though the line of enmity had been completely erased or covered over with the link of friendship that seems hourly cementing. This is as it should be, and its good effects are being felt over the place. The combined efforts of the two have given an impetus to business, and buried in oblivion the dull lethargy which prevailed when the one party was opposed and the other triumphant. They arrived here from New Orleans, Texas, and other places, and found a good market for all they have to sell. Mechanics, too, are found busily plying their implements of trade, and everything gives token of better times ahead. What the grand finale may be to this "joint occupancy" (civilly speaking) we know not; but this we do know—the contentment of all we meet seems to express "I suppose it's all right."

THE ARMY.—The health of the volunteers is as good, if not better, than could be expected at this season of the year, and under the circumstances, void of excitement, and for a few hours of the day exposed to the heat of the broiling sun, for we have been informed that the thin Lowells of which their tents are composed, is but little impediment to its scorching rays. Yet, notwithstanding this, there are few or no cases of fever, or any malignant disorders, prevalent at this time, in a large body of men, for the first summer on this river, and many unacquainted even in the South. Were it not for the diarrhoea, of all diseases most prevalent, which produces such general debility, the troops may be reckoned as healthy at this point as they would be on the Allegheny mountains.

DEATH IN CAMP.—Dr. Norris, a member of Captain Fountain's Company, L. V., died on the 16th ult.

ANECDOTES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—The *Boring Irishman*.—After the fight of the 9th became general, a private, an Irishman, found a piece of the clapper net intervening between himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece, and taking the private in the middle of the forehead, the piece did not go off, and the Mexican again raised and snapped it, paddy all the time looking coolly on. At the second failure to discharge his piece, the Mexican, in a delirium of wrath, threw his musket away, and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy, making these eccentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted Beef Burke, sang out "Oh by the powers, you will not find me amiss with the fists, if that's yer game" Lieut. . . . who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the soldier to take up his proper weapon and send the Mexican to his long home, which was done accordingly.

A private, on the 9th, who had followed Lieutenant Dobbin through the thickest of the fight, raised his musket at Mexican bayonets, and having done so, through, if the poor fellow had not most piously cried out *amigo! amigo!* at the same time dropping his weapon; the private did the same, and advanced toward the Mexican to take him prisoner, when the Mexican perfunctorily raised his piece and instantly killed the generous American. After having created the terrible conflicts of Anasteritz and Wagram, and in the retreat from Moscow, and the battle of Waterloo, he lived to fall on the Palo Alto, by a cannon-shot from a Mexican battery. As his fellow soldiers passed him, and noticed at every pulsation of his heart that the blood flowed from his wounds, they stopped an instant to sympathize with him, and then hurried